

# HON. GIFFORD PINCHOT OF MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PA., SETS FORTH HIS VIEWS ON CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1916.  
Mr. Julius F. Taylor,  
Editor, The Broad Ax,  
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Taylor:—

The Conservation of natural resources has become one of the largest issues of our time. In the campaign of 1912, it formed one of the chief planks in the Democratic platform, and was often endorsed in Mr. Wilson's speeches. His inaugural address committed him fully to support it.

For these reasons it is important to know what the Wilson Administration has done. As one man deeply interested in Conservation and familiar with the record, I am writing to lay it briefly before you.

When he took office, Mr. Wilson ceased to say much on Conservation, preferring to let the members of his Cabinet speak for him. After his inauguration, the friends of Conservation, regardless of partisanship, offered him their help in putting the Conservation policies through. The opportunity invited action. The fight to save Alaska from the Guggenheims had created a living body of public opinion which lacked only official leadership to save what resources still remained in public hands. It seemed at first that President Wilson would lead.

At the outset of the work of the Wilson Administration in Conservation was good. Congress passed, and Mr. Wilson signed, the Alaska Railroad Bill and the bill which assured Government control of coal lands in Alaska. These measures were excellent, and President Wilson deserves praise for their enactment. So he does for his veto of a bill to give away National Forest lands.

Unfortunately these creditable instances form but little of the record. Politics came into control. Thus a bill seeking to turn the natural resources of Alaska over to a political commission was repeatedly recommended by the Administration through the mouth of the Secretary of the Interior. If passed it would have thrown Alaska into the hands of the special interests and established a policy almost certain to destroy the National control of natural resources everywhere else as well. This measure we were fortunately able to stop.

When Wilson became President, the Reclamation Service, in its great work of irrigating the arid lands of the West, was wholly free from politics. By the mouth of his Secretary of the Interior Wilson advocated, and later signed, a bill which leaves the choice of lands to be reclaimed to a Committee of Congress, and so makes politics dominate the Service.

Director Newell was the man who created the Reclamation Service. He made and kept it one of the most efficient Bureaus under the Government. The Secretary of the Interior forced him out, and replaced him by a Commission in which politicians control.

The Newlands bill is a Conservation measure which proposes to develop all the resources of our inland waterways—waterpower, navigation, irrigation, and domestic supply—for the public benefit. Although Wilson strongly endorsed it during his campaign, as President he let it drop, and instead has signed two waterway bills of the old pork-barrel type, which are everything the Newlands bill is not.

Waterpower is the most valuable resource still in public lands. There is undeveloped waterpower in our navigable streams equal to twice the power of every kind now used in the United States. It is a huge prize. For years the waterpower interests have been fighting to seize it, and the Conservationists to save it for the people.

A waterpower measure, the Adamson Bill, came before the House in 1914. It favored monopoly, and gave the special interests, for nothing, the public waterpower on navigable streams. Nevertheless Wilson endorsed it.

On its way through the House, the bad parts of the Adamson bill were stricken out, and the public rights were secured. Thereupon Wilson reversed his previous stand, and endorsed the amended bill. This good bill then went to the Senate, where it was shelved, and the indefensible Shields bill was reported in its place. The Shields bill gives away the public waterpowers forever and for nothing. Both Roosevelt and Taft vetoed bills drawn on the same principle. Yet, by another reversal, the Wilson Administration got behind it, and when a widely circulated public appeal was made to the President for his help to defeat it, he refused.

As to waterpower on the public lands, there is but one reversal instead of two. Wilson first, by the mouth of a member of his Cabinet, endorsed the Ferris bill, which was mainly good. It was replaced in the Senate by the Myers bill, which is thoroughly bad. Among other things this bill actually throws the Grand Canyon, the greatest natural wonder of America, wide open to individual appropriation. Nev-

ertheless, Wilson reversed himself in order to give it in the same way his endorsement.

Both as to waterpowers on navigable streams and on public lands, the last reversals leave the Administration standing with the special interests against the people.

The Phelan oil land measure, would hand over to private individuals who have no legal rights the valuable oil lands set aside as reserves for the Navy. The Navy Department has made public announcement that the mere threat of the Phelan bill's passage has caused it "to seriously consider the advisability of abandoning" the policy of constructing oil burning ships. Only oil burning ships can develop and maintain the high speeds required in modern war, and without them no Navy can be even second class. The Secretary of the Interior actively supported this surrender of National safety to private greed. The Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General opposed it. Wilson remained neutral and did nothing.

Because Wilson refused to take sides, or took the wrong side, the question whether the people or the interests shall win or lose in the Shields and Myers waterpower bills and the Phelan oil bill is still unsettled. These bills are still before Congress, and will pass or fail at the coming session. The public waterpowers and the efficiency of the Navy are at stake. There can be no compromise between the men who could grab the public resources for private profit, and those who would conserve them for the use of all the people. Either the interests will get them or the people will keep them. There is no middle ground.

To sum up, as in many other matters the promise made was not performed. Instead of progress in conserving our resources, the last two years we have seen a bitter and often a losing fight to hold what we had. Wilson talked well, began to act well, and then, yielding to the political pressure of the special interests, went back on Conservation.

Sincerely yours,  
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

## NATIONAL NEWS NOTES.

### Brief Bits of News and Comment On Men and Women.

Washington, District of Columbia.—The cabin which was Lincoln's first home, now standing on its original site near Hodgenville, Ky., became the other day the property of the nation. A man who sees it, and later sees the completed great marble memorial to Lincoln on the bank of the Potomac at Washington, will have seen typical edifices of the most symbolic career yet known to the republic.

The one is ten logs high on a side; is plastered with soil, and has an outer chimney of logs, sticks and mud. The other is to cost millions; be made and adorned by artists of distinction; and become, next to Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, the most frequented of all American civic temples.

What enduring monuments these are, not only to Lincoln, but to the 10,000,000 Black men and women and children in America—it was because of the Emancipation Proclamation that Lincoln will longest be remembered.

### DR. LYMAN ABBOTT ON TEMPERANCE.

New York, N. Y.—Dr. Lyman Abbott, who succeeded Henry Ward Beecher as Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and present editor of The Outlook Magazine, New York City, in an article which was printed in the Ladies Home Journal, writes:

"Are not the temperance folks, unconsciously perhaps, to blame for a very general interpretation of the word temperance as applied only to alcoholic indulgence? It is such a beautiful word, temperance." Can you not tell folks that it applies to all things in life and that the reverse, intemperance, is just as true of religion as of drink?

"We have robbed the word 'temperance' of its noble significance by applying it only to alcoholic drinks, as we have robbed the word 'charity' of much of its significance by applying it only to gifts of money. I should not, however, say that it was a good use of language to speak of one as being intemperate in religion. Temperance means self-control, and generally is applied to the control of the body and its appetites and passions by the intelligence and the will. A physician in one of our great hospitals in New York, who is himself a practical if not an absolute total abstainer, once told me that tea inebriacy is a common vice among the working women of New York, and that it was a fair question if as much injury were not done by intemperate use of tea as by intemperate use of beer. No man has a right to call him self temperate who has not attained the power of self-control."



LITTLE MISS NELLIE ETURA BYRON.

With much skill and rare art she accompanied her mother on the piano in the Losoros Concert or recital at Quinn Chapel, Monday evening.

## PUBLIC HEALTH PURCHASABLE.

A committee of the American Association of Labor Legislation has estimated that each one of the 30,000,000 wage earners in the United States annually loses nine days through sickness, as an average. This is a total of 270,000,000 days lost to production.

If only one individual could be the goat, and were willing to gather into his own tissues all the pain, anguish and hardship which these figures represent, that individual would be the greatest benefactor imaginable and would be at the job over 750,000 years.

The financial loss to the worker for medical care in these 270,000,000 sick days has been put at six dollars per capita.

The proper remedy lies not so much in sickness insurance, for somebody has to pay that, but in improved methods and better conditions of living, so that each of the 30,000,000 may cut down the sick days to a minimum.

This can come only through more uniform intelligence regarding the foes of health, more interest in the means for fighting them and better actual practice of the laws when they are known.

If the 2,500,000 people in Chicago would resolve to tax themselves at a total average annual rate of one dollar each, for maintaining community health through the effort of their Department of Health, they would go a long way toward saving the six dollars per capita loss sustained by the wage earning class of the community, which is the most important part of that community. This is a good business proposition.

The City of Buffalo does better; it devotes one dollar and eleven cents per capita annually to its health conservation. Chicago had only thirty-seven cents per capita during 1915 for this purpose. Is it possible that Buffalo is more intelligent, more public-spirited and more progressive and up-to-date than Chicago with its motto, "I WILL!"

Too many men in Chicago are spending nine-tenths of their energy to get

rich and only one-tenth to enjoy life and keep well.

Dirty hands are dangerous.

Clean garbage cans are a credit to any community.

Walk erect and look happy. The man with confidence in his bearing and a smile on his face will win where others fail.

The homeless, uncared for dog is a menace to any community. Family pets are also dangerous, as a careful tabulation of the number of children who are bitten, maimed and mangled by "the family pet" each year in Chicago will show.

## MAJOR ROBERT R. JACKSON WRITES FROM AUSTIN, TEXAS, STATING THAT THE EIGHTH REGIMENT HAS MADE GOOD IN ITS MARCH FROM SAN ANTONIO TO THE FIRST NAMED PLACE, ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILES WITHOUT THE LOSS OF ONE SINGLE MAN.

The Following Letter Speaks For Itself.

Austin, Tex., 9/24/16.

Julius F. Taylor,  
Editor Broad Ax.  
My Dear Julius:

The famous Eighth, (12th Division) is now camped in Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas, having arrived here yesterday noon. The boys stepped 110 miles without the loss of a man and the officers were in the saddle 7 days. We arrived in Austin in fine shape and as fresh as daisies. The boys were whistling and singing when they marched into camp and the people along the line of march in the city of Austin cheered them for the first time in the history of this great southern city, because it is entirely out of the question down here to cheer the Colored brother for anything and at any time. We made a great record on the

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE BROAD AX, published weekly at Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.  
(Insert title of publication.) (State frequency of issue.) (Name of post-office and State.) (State whether for April 1 or October 1.)  
for October first, 1916.

State of Illinois, ss.  
County of Cook, ) ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Julius F. Taylor, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The Broad Ax (State whether editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.) (Insert title of publication.) and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of— Post office address—  
Publisher, Julius F. Taylor, 6418 Champlain Avenue, Chicago.  
Editor, Julius F. Taylor, 6418 Champlain Avenue, Chicago.  
Managing Editor, Julius F. Taylor, 6418 Champlain Avenue, Chicago.  
Business Manager, Julius F. Taylor, 6418 Champlain Avenue, Chicago.

(If there are none, so state.)  
2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)  
Julius F. Taylor, 6418 Champlain Avenue, Chicago.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)  
None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.....  
(This information is required from daily publications only.)

JULIUS F. TAYLOR.

(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1916.

VIOLETTE N. ANDERSON.

Notary Public.

(Seal.)

(My commission expires August 1, 1917.)

march and picked up many a poor White soldier who had fallen by the wayside. We averaged about 15 miles a day and put up fresh camps each night. We have lived in the hills and mountains for a week and have had bacon and beans and beans and bacon every day for a week. The conduct of the men was excellent, but we suffered some for water, which is very scarce in this part of Texas.

Sorry I cannot write you a long letter today. We are busy getting camp in shape and cleaning up for Sunday. Love to all.

Yours,

MAJOR R. R. JACKSON.

## COLORED DEMOCRATS CRITICIZE WILSON.

Meet at Buffalo and Condemn Segregation and Failure to Appoint Negroes to Office.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The anti-Negro policy of President Wilson and the Democratic Administration at Washington was strongly denounced at a meeting of Colored Democrats held here last week. Resolutions were passed condemning the segregation of Negroes in Governmental departments and the failure of President Wilson to appoint competent Colored men to prominent positions.

Although the meeting was well attended, representatives being present from the various sections of the State, there was no enthusiasm. Everybody admitted that President Wilson's unfriendly attitude toward the Negro had not made him supporters among the Colored voters of the country. Despite the discouraging prospects ahead, however, the Colored Democrats of New York State plan to conduct a vigorous campaign this fall.

At last week's meeting an organization was formed, to be known as the Colored Democratic League of New York State, and the following officers were chosen to serve for two years: James A. Ross, Buffalo, chairman; the Rev. J. R. White, New York, vice-chairman; John Morris, New York, treasurer; E. W. Duke, Buffalo, secretary; John McNeil, New York, assistant secretary; F. C. Morton, New York, chairman Advisory Committee; Rufus L. Perry, Brooklyn, chairman Executive Committee; W. Derror, Buffalo, chairman of Committee on Organization; W. F. White, Rochester, chairman of Field Agents; S. Lark, Brooklyn, chairman Speakers' Bureau; Charles W. Lett, New York, sergeant-at-arms.

The speakers openly confessed that prospects for a Democratic victory were not as bright as four years ago, and that hundreds of Colored voters who were enthusiastic Wilson men in 1912 are today opposed to his election.

## THE IOWA A. M. E. CONFERENCE COMES TO AN END.

Monday evening, the Iowa A. M. E. Conference under the guidance of Bishop L. J. Coppin, wound up its sessions at Institutional church. Rev. W. D. Cook, who received \$1,000 in dollar money for his Lord and Master, was returned to Bethel church.

Rev. J. C. Anderson will still be on guard at Quinn Chapel, for his Lord and Master. Rev. I. N. Daniels will for the coming year hold forth at St. John's church in Englewood and all of the other A. M. E. preachers were returned to their respective churches.

## COLONEL MAY, FRIEND OF LINCOLN, IS DEAD.

Camden, N. J., September 27th.—Colonel Caesar Rodney May, for twenty years a resident of this city, died today in Cooper Hospital. He was seventy-five years old. He was born in Illinois and as a boy was a friend of Abraham Lincoln. At the start of the Civil War he carried this letter to Secretary of War Stanton:

"Dear Stanton: Appoint my young friend May a captain."  
"A. LINCOLN."

## Canada's River of Mud.

What is perhaps the most wonderful river in the whole world and one which is certainly unique of its kind was discovered by a party of prospectors exploring what is known as the "Smoky river region" in northern Alberta, Canada.

Briefly, it is a river of mud—that is to say, although its course is well marked, with banks clearly defined, as in an ordinary river, its bed contains not water, but thick liquid mud of the consistency of molasses.

The mud river flows, as does a water river, but, of course, much more slowly. In fact, its progress during the time the party were observing it more nearly resembled that of a glacier. Unlike a glacier, however, there is no terminal moraine. A glacier at its foot melts and flows away, leaving an accumulation of rocks, but any heavy masses that may be in this river of mud must settle to the bottom and remain concealed by the mud itself. This mud river debouches on a plain, spreading out fanlike and forming a moraine of unknown depth and extent.—London Mail.

## Shape No Object.

Butcher—Will you have a round steak, ma'am? Mrs. Youngbride—I don't care what shape it is, so it's tender.—Boston Transcript.

## Solid Goods.

"What became of that cake I baked for you?" demanded the fiancée. "I sent it downtown to have my monogram engraved on it," replied the fiancé.—Kansas City Journal.

## The Same Girl.

Young Husband—When I used to kiss you, you slapped me. Young Wife—Well, you won't get slapped now unless you forget to kiss me.—Illustrated Bits.



HON. JOHN W. ECKHART.

The extensive wholesale flour merchant and manufacturer, vice president of the Board of Education of Chicago, and member of Woodrow Wilson's Finance Committee for the State of Illinois.